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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1909.

Mr. Root's Advice to California.

It seems inconceivable that the California legislature will ignore, as the press reports say, the strong presentation of the case against anti-Japanese legislation contained in Mr. Root's memorandum to President Roosevelt. To the bill regulating alien ownership of land, if directed only toward aliens and recognizing treaty rights as paramount, Mr. Root offers no objection. As this particular measure has been amended in accordance with the President's suggestion, its passage in that form would be without special significance. The other anti-Japanese bills, as Mr. Root and Mr. Roosevelt point out, are obnoxious and probably unconstitutional as contravening treaty stipulations, which Mr. Root properly insists must be regarded as the law of the land. And now comes a shriek from the Nevada legislature, a body that had to be whipped into the duty of preserving order within its own jurisdiction a year or two ago, instead of devoting that business on the Federal government. A resolution has been proposed urging California to stick up for the inalienable right of bailing the Japanese and declaring for a Japanese exclusion law. What all these Western shouters forget is that their anti-Japanese policy threatens to destroy the very effective arrangement made by the governments of the United States and Japan for the exclusion of Japanese coolies. "No exclusion act passed by Congress would be so efficient as the present arrangement," says Mr. Root; and the passage of any such act would be productive of ill-feeling that might have most serious consequences. Mr. Root reminds California that anti-Japanese legislation in violation of treaty rights would result in the abrogation of the agreement with Japan, thus upsetting a carefully wrought-out remedy for the situation of which the Pacific Coast, or some elements of its population, so loudly complain.

The issue involved in this agitation, so far as it relates to domestic concerns, is not one of State rights, but of State foolishness. President Roosevelt is simply trying, by the ordinary means of moral suasion, to prevent the commission of an act of folly. In its larger aspect the threatened performance of the California legislature is, to quote Mr. Root, a "violation of patriotic duty constituting a serious effort to a friendly nation, and certain to plunge the entire Union into the doubtful conditions of enmity to a great and hitherto most friendly people."

It is this consideration that should give the thoughtful people of California pause. In bailing the Japanese, they not only endanger the voluntary exclusion agreement now in force, but they also menace our whole Oriental policy, just placed upon so firm and reasonable a basis by Mr. Root's endeavors. The California legislators must be shortsighted indeed if they cannot see whither their anti-Japanese programme tends.

Some one has offered a prize of \$10,000 to the man who successfully flies from New York to Albany. People who fly from New York to Washington are generally too happy to accept an additional reward.

Fists vs. Pistols.

Down in Montgomery a few days ago, two young men, sons of Gov. Comer, of the State of Alabama, fancied their father had a grievance against Mr. Glass, of the Montgomery Advertiser. Whereupon the two Messrs. Comer looked up a son of Mr. Glass, met him in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and, actuated by that curious and warped chivalry that permits two men simultaneously to jump on one, proceeded to pummel the said Mr. Glass, jr., unmercifully and to his great physical damage and discomfort.

In many of its essential elements, this affair was not unlike others of more serious consequence. The Kentucky feudist thinks nothing of shooting his unarmed and unarmed enemy in the back; an irate father and son not a thousand miles from Montgomery have been known to go gunning jointly for one distinguished antagonist in matters political. So the assault of the two Messrs. Comer on the one Glass was not outside of the pale of the code of "honor" apparently governing in these matters, so far as that feature of it, at least, was concerned.

We do feel, nevertheless, that we should not withhold from the young Messrs. Comer in this matter our warm congratulations that they contented themselves with using their fists rather than seeking to let daylight through young Glass via a bullet-hole. We have no doubt they feel much better about it, as the case stands to-day, than they would feel had the other party to the affray been gallantly and courteously hurled headlong into Kingdom Come, without so much as a warning of the doom impending! Per contra, we are sure young Mr. Glass is more useful about the Advertiser office alive and kicking than he would be about the cemetery sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.

There are, at the outside, only a black eye or so and a few bruises to account for—and they are small matters when weighed against widow's weeds, the grief of father and mother, sisters, brothers, loved ones, and so forth and so on, as the situation might have been.

We do not know that the two Messrs. Comer and the one Mr. Glass have settled anything in particular in respect of their fathers' differences of opinion, of course. Each paternal ancestor is very probably of the same opinion still, only more so. But it is unquestionably and undisputedly true that they have settled quite as much with their fists as they would have settled with their guns, had they chosen the more violent remedy prescribed by the regulations invoked in justification of such matters on occasions. Gentlemen—naturally, by rule, or inclination—who feel they must have a physical safety-valve through which to let off accumulated steam, wrath, or what not, upon the realization of an insult, real or imaginary, are cheerfully advised to choose their fists rather than pistols. The former may be entirely unnecessary in nine cases out of ten, to be sure, but their employment rarely results fatally, and cannot always be considered the limit of cowardice; the pistol method has utterly nothing to recommend it, under any circumstances.

Let us hope the Messrs. Comer will continue to grow in grace. Perhaps, in time, they may come to be first-class citizens.

It has been legally determined that 80-cent gas is perfectly proper for New York. The Washington Gaslight Company, nevertheless, will probably continue to insist that nothing short of the one-dollar rate is good enough for this proud and beautiful Capital.

During the first seven months of the current fiscal year the national government has expended approximately \$30,000,000 more than its revenues. The prospect is that at the end of the fiscal year the estimated deficit of \$114,000,000 predicted by Secretary Cortelyou in his annual report will be fully realized. The customs revenues show a very slight increase, while the internal revenue shows a steady falling off, so that during January the government's receipts from these two sources were actually \$2,000,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year, immediately succeeding the panic. There is no expectation of any increase in government revenues for the remainder of the fiscal year, and the revenues for the next fiscal year, during which the new tariff bill will go into effect, are largely problematical.

Fortunately, the Treasury situation, though giving some anxiety, is not immediately serious. There are ample funds with which to meet the deficit, and the fiscal year promises to end with a comfortable working balance on hand. For the next year the outlook is not so pleasant. If revenues continue to run behind expenditures, the Secretary may take refuge in an issue of the Panama Canal bonds or of certificates of indebtedness. Yet even here his authority is limited to some \$45,000,000 of canal bonds and \$100,000,000 of certificates, though he may sell bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

Thus, the end of the Treasury's resources is plainly in sight, provided the existing scale of expenditures is kept up. Within a year, probably, the government will be forced to borrow money to pay expenses, unless in the meantime Congress levies new taxes. We trust these facts are familiar to the chairman of Appropriations committees, though the supply bills so far give little evidence of it.

Something like a year ago, we believe, we were reading about Mr. Taft's "impaired digestive faculties." Evidently he is better now, or he never would have been able to withstand the strain of baked possum, alligator steak, and so forth, recently dished up for him down South.

A Chance for Mr. Bonaparte.

The Supreme Court's opinion that the debts of a trust, incurred under illegal agreements in restraint of trade, cannot be collected applies to modern monopolistic selling arrangements the principles of the common law, which will not enforce or recognize agreements tainted with illegality. To do so would, as Justice Harlan says, give effect to the illegal agreements under which the sale was made. In this case the Continental Wall Paper Company sold its product to jobbers under trade restrictions which it sought to enforce by threats that no paper would be sold the jobber unless he adhered to these restrictions. As the paper company had a monopoly of the product, such a threat meant that no jobber could refuse the trust's exactions without going out of business. Justice Harlan holds that to enforce a contract of sale under these terms would be to give legal sanction to an illegal transaction; in other words, to uphold the trade contrivance by which monopoly is upheld.

As two inferior Federal courts and the Supreme Court have pronounced the Continental Wall Paper Company an illegal trust, it would appear to a layman that the Department of Justice would have what is popularly known as a lead-pipe cinch in the prosecution of that concern under the Sherman act. Why not tackle this easy proposition?

Before biting off too big a wad, California should satisfy itself of its absolute ability to chew the same.

If Edgar Allan Poe were alive, it would probably amuse him no little to note three prominent cities vociferously claiming to have been his birthplace.

"Taft will settle canal problems of return to Capital," says a headline in the Brooklyn Standard-Union. It will be a blessed relief, and a noteworthy, not to say epoch-marking, consummation.

Mr. James R. Garfield retires voluntarily and gracefully.

As it has been determined that a constructive recess exists between Presidential terms, this country will be constitutionally without a President for an infinitesimal period on March 4, we suppose.

It is pointed out that Hero Blinn's salary is only \$12 per week. Well, now that he has boomed the wireless business

so lustily, perhaps he may get a raise. Virtue is not always its only reward, after all.

It becomes more and more evident every day that King Victor Emmanuel is not only a king, but a trump!

The country ought to be thankful to that Washington correspondent who let it be known to the whole world that Quintus' bobtail has been carelessly shipped to Oyster Bay. We breathe easier for getting these weighty things off our minds.

Having said "Marriage is a good thing, if you get it right," it became immediately obvious, of course, that Philosopher John L. Sullivan didn't.

Before a great while, we suppose, strawberries will be sold by the fraction.

Mr. Fairbanks is not going to dine the Indiana "dead ducks," as so many of our outside contemporaries have it, but merely the "live ducks." There is a distinction and a difference.

A Cincinnati woman searched nineteen years for her missing husband and found him. Even now, however, the chances are he will not tell her the truth about where he has been.

"In some parts of the country apples are selling for 50 cents apiece," says the Chicago Record-Herald. Not selling very extensively, we suspect, although they may be so quoted.

Mr. Roosevelt has been offered \$300,000, according to a news story, to head a World West show for one season. That is six times as much as "Uncle Sam" has ever paid him to superintend one session of Congress.

As Mr. Roosevelt is an American citizen, it is made him take notice unless it confers at least two Roman citizenships on him.

Alexander the Great sighed for more words to conquer and died of disappointment at thirty-three. John D. Rockefeller is content with his one word, and will live on, unworried and happy, until he is a hundred, according to his family physician.

"Glorious julep weather," says the Atlanta Constitution, having reference, we suppose, more to the form than the substance of things.

The ground hog saw his shadow, but the Dixie peach crop displayed the C. Q. D. signal even before the ground hog came out of his lair.

"Mr. Bryan naturally wishes the President's salary to stay down within reach," says the Baltimore Star. Is there any particular reason for thinking Mr. Bryan considers it in reach as it is?

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

Falling Off in Rate of Increase During Last Year.

From the New York Tribune.

The growth of the Christian churches of the United States in the year 1908 was not so rapid as in any one of the preceding five years, according to statistics of all the religious bodies just compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, of New York. In the report are included only church members in the United States. In all Christian churches in this country—Protestant and Catholic—there are now 34,352,548 members. Of this total 12,994,656 are credited to the Roman Catholic Church. In all the churches 730,647 communicants were added in 1908, far less than was the gain in 1907, which was reported as 1,241,236, but more than half of that total was credited to the Roman Catholic Church, whereas for 1908 the Roman Catholic increase is only 236,542. This leaves the total Protestant gain for the two years, respectively, 571,443 in 1907 and 421,804 in 1908. Compared with the results of the government census of 1890, the new figures show that in the eighteen years the number of communicants has grown from 20,618,997 to 34,352,548, an increase at the rate of 66 per cent.

The number of ministers has grown from 111,030 to 165,725, an increase of 49 per cent. In 1890 there were 125,638 churches; now there are 212,645. Religious bodies having more than 30,000 communicants each, in Roman Catholicism, are:

Roman Catholic	12,994,656
Methodist Episcopal	2,122,490
Baptist (South)	2,064,301
Baptist (General)	1,864,787
Methodist (South)	1,749,899
Presbyterian (North)	1,723,228
Disciples of Christ	1,274,728
Baptist (North)	1,197,736
Presbyterian (South)	884,535
African Methodist	832,321
Congregationalists	721,535
Lutheran Synod Conference	672,490
African Methodist Zion	651,138
Reformed General Council	467,119
Lutheran Free Synod	467,119
Reformed (German)	289,338
Lutheran General Synod	260,933
United Brethren	259,333
Presbyterian (South)	209,333

A few of the denominational bodies show decreases in membership as compared with last year. The largest decrease is that of the Presbyterian Church North, for which 28,816 fewer communicants are reported than a year ago. The falling off is statistical rather than actual, however, for it is caused by a readjustment of the numbers added from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Notwithstanding the tendency of existing denominations to unite and federate their efforts, there are continually being added new denominations to the total in the United States. The government census of 1890 reported 143 denominations. The present statistics show 155, an increase of 12. Six of these were reported for the first time this year. Three of them were created by division in the Disciples of Christ, the Church of the New Jerusalem, and the Christian Science Church. There is also a new Holiness body, a new one in the Methodist family, and a negro Christian body.

Reform Report Abuses.

From the New York Tribune.

The New York State Bar Association has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of a law tending to end the scandals of expert evidence. It would establish a body of experts in each appellate division of the Supreme Court to be called on to testify at the State's expense when expert testimony was needed, and would thus relieve the givers of expert evidence from any feeling of obligation either to the defense or to the prosecution. There only obligation would be to their reputations and the truth. This is a desirable reform. If we are to have experts at trials let us have thoroughly impartial and unprejudiced ones.

Primary Elections.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

The people are bent on removing obstacles to remedial action and on flooding with light the so-called twilight zones. The movement for Federal election of Senators, which Senator Root opposes on academic grounds, is part of the struggle for efficiency and simplicity. Under our system there is little danger of excessive haste and rashness in legislation; the checks and balances will remain about as even after popular election of Senators, direct primaries, and other popular reforms shall have been secured.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

OVER AND OVER.

The old mill grinds.  
The gay brook winds.  
And seaward hastens fast.  
The miller then  
Grinds not again  
With water that is past.

The humorist  
Doth jokes twist,  
And in the hopper cast.  
The old joke mill  
Can grind with past  
With humor that is past.

A Tragedy.  
"How did the furnace come to be choked?"  
"I suppose father did it in a moment of desperation. He has been threatening that furnace all winter."

An Endless Supply.  
"Why do you do that?"  
"To save trouble."  
"What's the use of saving trouble? You can always borrow as much as you like."

The Wherefore.  
"Why is sentiment so predominant in current fiction?"  
"People won't take it seriously anywhere else."

Life's Bill.  
Of all the earthly things that star  
In vaudeville,  
The daily weather is by far  
Most versatile.

Interested.  
"When a Russian grand duke is born they make him a colonel immediately."  
"And put him on the pay roll?"

Artless, Indeed.  
"Is your husband a homebody?"  
"Oh, yes," answered the guileless wife.  
"He is never away at night, unless he is detained at the office."

Management.  
"The advance agent wires that there are now six deputy sheriffs traveling with the show."  
"Wire him to fire six actors and make them deputy sheriffs learn parts."

WATER POWER AND FARM.

Possible Development in the Rural Use of Electricity.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Brief mention has been made in the news columns of the Sun of an enterprise in Washington County which may have a marked effect upon conditions in that section and which suggests what may be the usual price of the entire plant.

Antietam Creek was burned, and, although there was a fine water power, the mill was not rebuilt and the dam across the stream was washed away. Recently three citizens of the community, two of them farmers and the other an electrical engineer, bought the mill site, with several dwellings house, for a small sum and erected an electric power plant. The energy developed by the stream is about 20 horse power. Two turbine wheels were installed and a large quantity of copper wire was purchased at a low price. The cost of the entire plant, including the wire and the site and the water power, was not much over \$15,000, the work of construction being done by the three partners. There was no difficulty in making a contract for lighting the town of Boonsboro, for which the sum of \$300 a year is received, and similar contracts with Keedysville and Shapensburg are said to be almost assured. The cost of running the dynamo is so insignificant that the firm can afford to supply electric lights for the residences and stores in Boonsboro at a rate below the usual price. It is reported that many orders for lights are being received. It has also been suggested that the owners of this electric plant will be able to supply lights and motors to the barns and farm houses of the vicinity. Every farm needs a motor for pumping water. At the present time this work is done by windmills. But the first cost of a wind mill and tower is considerable and the cost of maintaining them is also large. There are many other uses to which a motor can be put on a farm. Nor is the matter of electric lights in barns and stables an unimportant consideration. It will recall the fact that the great fire in Chicago was caused by a cow kicking a lantern over in the stable bedding. That thing is liable to happen in any stable. Lanterns are used at milking time in the winter months, morning and evening, and doubtless much property is destroyed by fire. Moreover, when the farmer comes home with his team on a winter evening it would be a great comfort to be able to light his stable by touching a button.

Two More States.

Fitness of the Territories for Admission to Union.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The citizens of the Territories, in pleading their case, contend that in the light of precedent there is no reason why Arizona and New Mexico should not become States. They each have populations not only in excess of many other Territories at the time of admission, but greater than some States. The present census of Arizona, by close estimates, is 200,000, the census of 1900 having given it 122,531. Its mineral and agricultural resources, abetted by a splendid climate, account for its growth. In area it is 112,300 square miles, or in excess of any State but Texas, California and Montana. In extent it is 335 by 300 miles. Of its population, less than 20 per cent is foreign, and this almost wholly Mexican. Negroes are negligible as an element of its citizenship. There are some 20,000 Indians, many of these industrious and devoted to the arts of peace.

New Mexico is in every way larger than Arizona. The former has an area of 121,580 square miles, being 500 by 250 in extent. While in 1900 the census returns showed a population of 185,310, so rapid has been the material progress that the present population is rated at half a million. While much of the land is fit only for grazing, the other sections not even fit for that, it has wide valleys of exceeding richness, has carried to a science the art of irrigation, and proved acres once barren to be adapted to the cultivation of fruits and grains in abundance. In sheep and cattle and mules the wealth of New Mexico runs far into the millions, and is being augmented steadily. It is an American Territory. The impression that it is "greaser" does it an injustice. By the last census there were but 12,000 foreign born, and of these half were Mexicans.

Plea for Meat Consumers.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The members of the Committee on Ways and Means are not ignorant of the high price of meat and the burden it imposes on the poor. They have the cooperation of Congress, can do something that may improve the situation. In revising the tariff they can cut the duties on animals available for food purposes and on meats. The duty on cattle ranges from \$2 to \$3.5 a head. A much greater number would be brought in from Canada and Mexico but for a duty which puts only about \$100,000 a year in the national treasury. The government could afford to sacrifice that much revenue if by so doing it could stimulate the importation of cattle with a consequent cheapening of the price of meat. The American stock raisers need no protection. Neither do the packers. The consumers of meat do need some.

One's Loss Another's Gain.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Prohibition is arousing the antipathy of the glass trust, but it ought to gain the hearty support of the jug industry.

Idle Shipping.

From the Providence Journal.

There is something humorous in the demand of the subsidy hunters when the further fact is considered that something like 1,000,000 tons of shipping are at present laid up for want of business and likely to be broken up. The owners would gladly take cargo for any part of the world if the cargo were to take. Nor is it the tramp steamship only which is idle. Vessels belonging to the regular lines are laid off; probably every company has spare tonnage which it would gladly employ if it could.

Loss of Gridironers.

From the Boston Transcript.

President Roosevelt has furnished the Gridiron diners of the last eight years with plenty of topics adapted to their uses. Will any successor ever equal his record in this particular.

Personal Test.

From the Baltimore Sun.

President Taft wants to see whether the Gatun dam will stand the strain of a pretty good test.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Senator Henry Eben Burnham, from New Hampshire, is getting into the old man's class in the Senate. Although past sixty-four years, he is still a pretty lively fellow. His education was obtained at Kimball Union Academy and Dartmouth College. He studied law with private firms and was admitted to the bar when twenty-four years old. Mr. Burnham was judge of probate for Hillsboro County, representative in the State legislature, and treasurer of the county. Aside from his law practice, he is largely interested in banks and insurance companies. He is president of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and a director in the Second National Bank, both of Manchester, N. H. Senator Burnham is one of the United States Senators who have never served in the House of Representatives. His first offense in national legislative halls came when he was elected to succeed that veteran statesman, Hon. W. E. Chandler. His disposition and manner is quite the contrary of ex-Senator Chandler's. The ex-Senator is vigorous, a fighter, determined in his opinions, and a strong advocate of what he thinks is right, while Senator Burnham is quiet, reserved, and rarely the object of attack. He is chairman of the Cuban Relations Committee.

Senator Burrows "does not like a ground hog now." When approached on the subject of the ground hog as a weather prophet, the sober-minded statesman from Michigan gave vent to his feelings in rather strenuous language. "I have no use for the American ground hog as a weather prophet. He is a native-fake, pure and simple. I will have nothing to do with him or his prophecies."

On January 29 an act was passed in the United States Senate for the erection of a monument over the grave of Brig. Gen. James Shields, in St. Mary's Cemetery, Carrollton, Mo. Accompanying the bill was a report which showed that Gen. Shields, besides being a distinguished soldier in the Mexican war, was a member of the United States Senate three times, each time representing a different State. He was first a Representative from Illinois, then a United States Senator from the same State. He next represented Minnesota in the Senate, and later moving to Missouri, he was again elected a Senator from that State.

Another instance of one man representing different States in the national legislature at different times is that of the great-grandfather of Representative Pete Hepburn, Hon. Matthew Lyon. Mr. Lyon was Representative from Vermont in the Fifth and Sixth Congresses. Moving to Kentucky, he represented that State in the House of Representatives in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congresses.

He was a delegate from Arkansas in the Sixteenth Congress while that State was a territory, and Representative Champ Clark says that he is pretty certain that Mr. Lyon represented Missouri in Congress at least once.

A good way to tell the disposition and temperament of a Senator is to watch him when he gives the three rings for the Senate elevator. The rule is, when three are given, no matter who is on the elevator or where it is going, the elevator man must hasten the car in answer to the rings. If the Senator who rings is at peace with the world and the White House, he will permit the car to go to its destination with the passengers. If the bell ring is a grouch, he compels the car to be stopped, and he has to be carried to his objective point, no matter who is aboard or how much hurry they may be in.

WASHINGTON CHAT.

By THE SPECTATOR.

Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney, artist, architect, and woman of the world, after an absence of two years in Europe, is at home again, in what she has christened "The Studio House," in Sheridan circle, and has inaugurated a series of teas, musicales, and receptions that especially appeal to the artistic element of society at the Capital. "The Studio House," by the way, which is an exact reproduction of a small Venetian palace, and all its art treasures, Mrs. Barney, following the example of Mrs. Jack Gardiner, of Boston, has bequeathed at her death to the city of Washington, and now her friends are "bolling their brains" to word a suitable tablet to commemorate the gift.

After twenty years' residence here, Mrs. Barney is beginning to be taken seriously as an artist. That she has previously failed to be so considered, is owing to the fact that her social ambitions dominated her, and her artistic work was looked upon as the fact of a rich and idle woman to fill up her time. She has been known, too, as a speculator in real estate, and was one of the pioneers to build a house in Sheridan circle, which is now surrounded by fashionable residences. This house is a bit of old Venice, set down in the most fashionable quarter of the Capital, and should be appreciated as a Venetian gem. The floors are of red tiles, only partially covered by rugs, rich tapestries, and interesting pictures drape the roughly finished walls and the woodwork, as well as the furniture, is enriched by hand-carved carvings. The entire piece, triptych, bits of rare tapestries and bibelots of every description are scattered about, and the whole atmosphere is that of a museum rather than a private house.

The most interesting chamber is, of course, Mrs. Barney's studio, lined with works from her own brush, which evidence that first and above all its presiding genius is an artist, who, had she not been born with a gold spoon in her mouth, would have been a wonderful reputation for herself. Indeed, she has a wonderful reputation among those who know her work, notably in the art circles of Paris, where she is better known than she is at home, and where she is looked upon as one of the leading women artists of the day, as she is, lacking only the whip of necessity to make her more productive and spur her on to greater effort. The largest canvas in her studio is a portrait of her mother, Mrs. Alice, who has gained some notoriety as a member of that little known cult, Babism, a work that places her in the foremost rank of amateur portrait painters. The figure, clothed in a loose white gown, is seated in an attitude of repose and a part of the face is reflected in the mirror to the left. It is an enchanting study, cleverly done, which excites the admiration of every one who sees it, and would give her a leading place among professional artists if fortune had been less kind, and she was of necessity a bread winner.

Years ago, when Mrs. Barney first came to Washington, she passed more time in her studio than has been possible in these later years, when she has been occupied with society, travel, and building houses. In fact, there was hardly a young woman in society who escaped her visits, and the portraits which she finished were sold to the fair models or some one interested in them, the proceeds of the sale being given to charity. It was then that Mrs. Barney made a rather extraordinary picture of Harriet Blaine Beale, who was a handsome girl as she is a handsome woman, with brilliant coloring and an attractive figure, and the study Mrs. Barney did of her pleased her friends and brought its author fame as well as sheels for her pet charity.

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